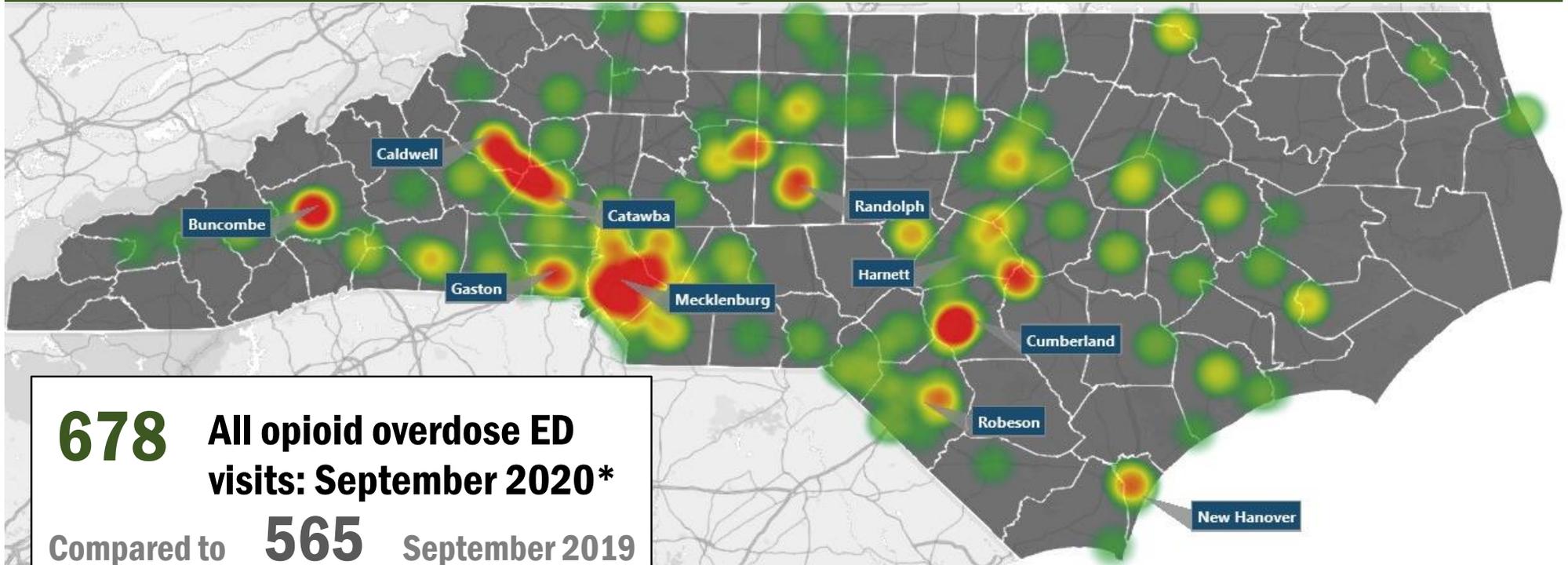
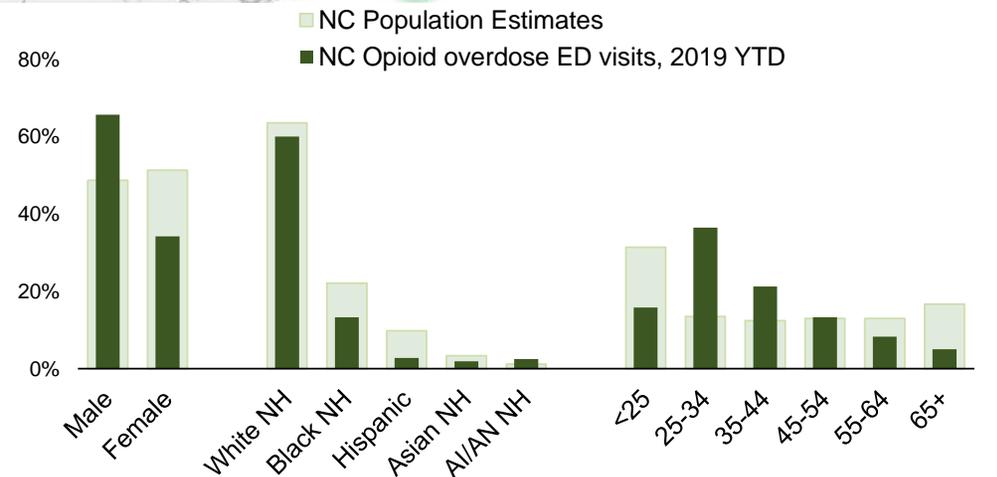


ALL OPIOID OVERDOSE ED VISITS: NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 2020*



678 All opioid overdose ED visits: September 2020*
 Compared to **565** September 2019

Data Source: NCDETECT: ED; Custom Event: Overdose: Opioid Overdose V.2 (ICD-9/10-CM)



The highest counts by city of residence occurred in:

Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Buncombe, Catawba, and Wake counties.

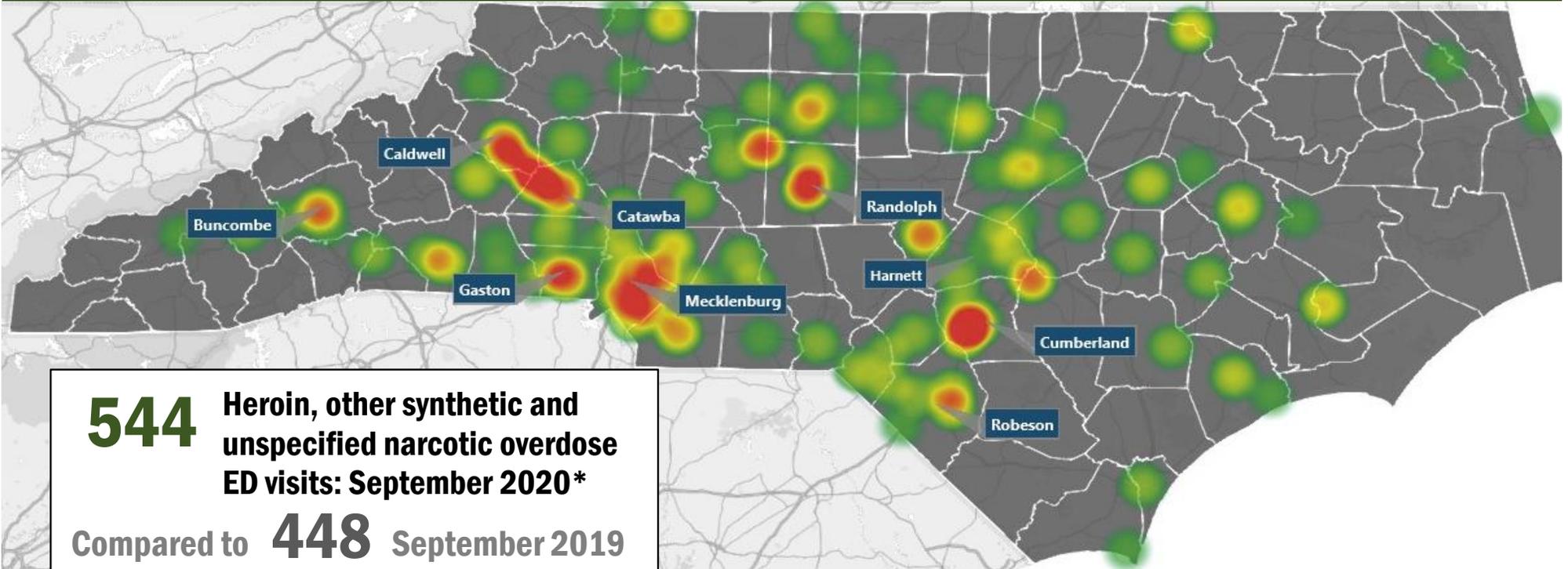
The highest rates of visits (≥10) per 100,000 residents occurred in:

Caldwell (24.4), Stanly (20.9), Robeson (20.5), Catawba (18.3), and Harnett (17.9) counties.

Note: NH(Non Hispanic). Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. *Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specific poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.



HEROIN AND OTHER SYNTHETIC/ UNSPECIFIED NARCOTIC OVERDOSE ED VISITS, SEPTEMBER 2020*

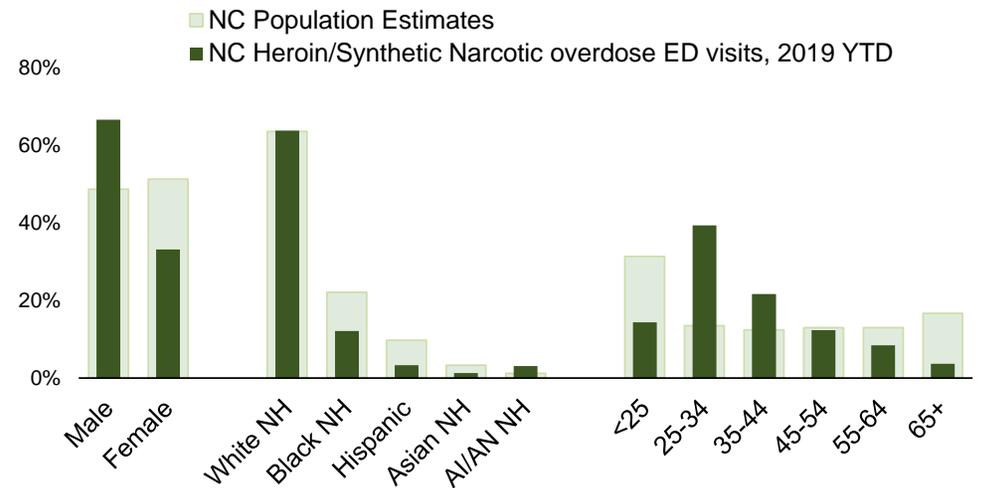


544 Heroin, other synthetic and unspecified narcotic overdose ED visits: September 2020*
 Compared to **448** September 2019

Data Source: NCDETECT: ED; Custom Event: Overdose: Opioid Overdose V.2 (ICD-9/10-CM) searching diagnosis codes for T40.1, T40.4, & T40.6.

The highest counts by city of residence occurred in:
Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Guilford, Catawba, and Wake counties.

The highest rates of visits (≥10) per 100,000 residents occurred in:
Caldwell (19.5), Robeson (18.2), Stanly (16.1), and Catawba (15.8) counties.



Note: NH(Non Hispanic). Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of a heroin or other synthetic narcotic overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. *Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specific poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.

